A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.-Now in the time to buy one of HAFFERTY & LEASE's superior Da married type Hair, which are sold at prices to suit the times No. 87 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearlets.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap In GRAINS at 3/ yard. Oil Cloths, Eucs, Matting, Mats, &c.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

Ro. 379 BROADWAY, corner winterst.

G R R A T B A R G A I N S.

Carreting 25 per ceut less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Veives use l'ancestry Carpeting from the recent large

setten selles now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Veivet, 10/1 to 14/5 per yard.

Rew style Tepestry, 8/1 to 11/5 per yard.

New styles 3-plys, 5/1 to 10/5 per yard.

New styles superfine logram, 5/1 to 7/5 per yard.

Lagrain, 2/1 to 4/5 per yard.

Alma alarse stock of new spatterns Ott. Clothes, and all other

code portaining to the trade equally low.

Smith & Louiseberg, No. 456 Broadway,

Bear Grand et., cheep side.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE-On the EUROPEAN

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—On the EUROPEAN PLAN, No. 614 Fromway ROOMS 50 CENTS a 1-AT, and with meatly fundahed Parlors adjoining \$1 additional. See advertisement under "Board," in this paper.

WINTER CLUTHING.—The undertained will improve the behance of his stoot of first quality Ready-46 and Chorenian comprising Overcounts, Business of redutering the Parladons, Vertice, Son, at withchester prices. Successfully redutering the parladons, and premiums at the old stanter was allowed by the parladons of February seats, with an elementary the parladons, No. 231 Broadway, on the lat of February seats, with an elementary state.

Wist J January 8, No. 7 and 9 Barciay et.

CLOTHING .- Seasonable CLOTHING of the latest Style and best quality, and sold at priors to sait the times, can be obtained of Hawit, Courses & Co., 111 Fulton-st, and

ANSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES.-Largest size for Ocenia; colored, and in a nice case twice the size ever taken or 50 cents, and equal in quality and size to say tout are made newbers, for \$2. Anson's, No 583 Broadway, opposite Me-moditas, Hotel

placewhere, for \$2 ANON's, No. 502 Broadway, opposite descrippolitae, Hotel

WINTER, 1854.—6,000 Overcoats, Talmas, and Dress Coats, \$500 Pauts of French, English and American Continueres; \$100 Pauts of French, English and American Continueres; \$100 Vests of Silk, Velvet, Plash, Cassimore, &c. &c. &c. No. 1914.

But the Silk, Shawis, Richer, Creats, Gover, &c. &c. &c. fourther with about \$500 Garments for boys' winter wear, constituting of Overcours, Pants, Jackets, Vests, &c. &c., forming in all the most extensive and desirable stock of Winter Cityting and Farreighting (foods for men and boys' wast ever got up in this stry. Will be soil during the remainder of the season at clearing-out prices, as part of our system is to hold ac goods over their season.

Nos. 259, 259, and 260 Broadway, our. Warren-st. CURTAIN MATERIALS

SOLORION MATERIALS

SOLORION & HART, No 248 Broadway, invite the attention of the trade and public generally to their lag stock of two and three colored Brocassis, of all widths; Ss. as Broades, Lampor Tepestries, Satin De Laines, Plumbes, Cornices Lacend Stealin Correins, and every article in the Upholstery and Cortain line which they offer at prices LOWER THAN ANY OTHER EXPANSIANT IN THE CITY. The above are all of This state, INFINITY IN ALL INFINITY AND MORE STATES AND AND THE STATES AND THE S

A VISITING CARD PLATE beautifully engraved. and fifty cards for \$1 25-great reduction. Wedding Cardinal Silver Door Plates at very low prices. S. C. Clark Engraver and Printer, No. 509 Broadway, in the Chinese

Bolow Maiden-lane; Manufactory, 69, 62, 64 and 65 Campan-st.

#POLIAN PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s PREMIUN PIANOS, with or without the celebrated #Solian attachment; Ballett & Camston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hailett
& Co.); Borace Wartan's Model Pianos, pronounced by the
highest musical sutherities to be equal in power, brilliancy and
ownett can of tone, and elasticity of touch, to any of American
manufacturer; Pianos of several other colebrated Boston and
New York manufacturers. Each instrument guaranteed, and
nold at prices which dely competition. Second-hand Pianos at
press bargains; prices from \$40 to \$150. Cash paid for secondhand Pianos. Pianos to rest.

Horace Waters, No. 513 Broadway.

MELOPEONS.—The largest assortment of co

equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Strandway.

WINTER FASHIONS,—The extensive Showpoons of R. T. Wilde, No. 20 and 27 John at., present at this
time a perfect epitome of Paris Winter Feshions in Millinery,
for 130-75 Eligant Sin and Velvet Bouncia, richly trimmed,
together with a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Fancy Seaver
lists, a rest variety of Ribbons of the new-six patterns. Artificial Flowers suitable to the season Feathers and Feather
Trimmings, constitute, in part, the work of the establishment.
The attention of Milliners, and of all badies who exercise a
predent economy in dress, it expectally invited to the fact that
every article, whether imported or home unanfactured, to of
fixed at each price, the advertisor being determined to give employment to his bands during the winter at any sacrifice.

JAMES LITTLE & Co., Merchant Tailors, No.

At great secrifices Give us a calt before purchasing GENTS. BEST KID GLOVES AT 624 CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received 460 dozen Genta, Kid Glovos, from the celebrated manufactory of Bajun, which we will offer this morning at 5, per pair. Also Genta, Cravata, Scarre, Under Germents, Pecket-Handserchiefs, &c.

E. B. LAADREATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard at.

E. B. LEADERTER, No. 347 Bloodway, corner Labourders.

If variety be the spice of life you will find it in
the large stock of fashionable ready-made CLOTHING at SMITH
BROTHERS, No. 127 Fulton at, which includes a greater diversity of sizes, and of new and elegant styles, than any other establishment in town. In cheapness it has no rival.

MERINOES—MERINOES.—Just received from sociem three hundred pieces fine French Merinoes from 6/ to 10/; 509 do Rich Plain Merinoes, from 3/ to 6/; also Bombes, De Laines, Shawis, Ribbons, Blancks, Gallis, Lace Company, State of the State of fains Linens, &c., all at great bargains.

B. H. LEADERATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard at

GREAT EXCITEMENT—TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.—\$100,000 worth of WINTER CLOTHING, intended for
the Broadway retail trade, for sale at ha f price, at Evany's
Clothing Warehouse, Nos 66 and 65 Fultons A. All City Gauke
laken at par, Lewis County 50 cents, Washtenaw 40 cents.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-eally suction sale of Syocks and Boxos, Trits Day, at 125 slock, at the Merchante' Exchange. For further particulars a ble advertisement, in another column GREEN'S CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE .-

OREEN'S CELEBRATED FORMATION OF ORDER ARTHUR STORMAN ARTHUR ARTHU

Further testimony from Missouri, in favor of Hootlast's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, schowledged by all respectable dealers to be the most effectual medicine now in use for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsis, Nervous Debility, and Disease of the Ridneys:

W. H. Adams, publisher of The Argus, Weston, Mo., July 17, 1851, assi: "I was last summer so very low and weak as not to be able to stand at the case longer than one hour at a time. I tried one bottle of your derman Bitters, which entirely cured no lower used two bottles. I sent two buttles 150 miles from here to a friend, who had been sick a long time; he has also keen cured by thom. I believe them to be superior to any medicine now in the."

O. Henogerson, Gissgow, Mo. Am. A. 1811.

also been cured by them. I believe them to be superior to any moditime now in ne."

O. Hennerson. Gisegow. Mo. Ang. 5, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are beginning to so here. I gave one bottle away some tenday ago, and it has been the means of selling about one diozen bottle."

D. K. Harding, St. Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1851, said: "Your mediciar is no doubt equal to the recommendation—our people appear to know them. I have had them in store out 24 hours, and have sold seven bottles. Fiesse send another lot immediately."

ately "
Dr. P. A. Heirs, Paris. Mo. March 23, 1853, said: "Your Bit-fore have given better asti-faction in a lithe cases where they have been used than any other medicine with which I am uc-

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sando, No. 100 Pul-For sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sando, No. 100 Pul-ton-st; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Havilland, Harrat & Rinlay, No. 35 Warren-st.; Boyd & Paul. No. 149 Cham-bert-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & Co. No. 31 Barolay-st; Olcovr, McKisson & Robeits, No. 127 Maiden-lane, Mrs. Haves, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine every-ther.

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-RCAL CURR TRUSS.—MARSH & Co. have just received the United States Letters Patent for Marsh's Radical Care Truss. that took the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medial and surgical profession of this city, and will care nice out of the cases of reducable Heruis. All persons are centioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until P. M. MARSH & Co., No. 24 Maiden lane, N. Y. CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE. - This is the

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S cole-brated HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in the world Sold wholesale or retail, or applied in the private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

Our Agents.

# New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16,

The everlasting Trinity Church property case has appeared again in the Supreme Court, and is undergoing argument at the instance of the alleged heirs of Anneke Janz.

On our third page will be found an elaborate and interesting article on the Stage Business in

The Board of Education last night adopted a report to classify studies, scholars and salaries, so that as near as possible the labor and reward in all schools should be uniform. The salaries run from \$1,500 for male principals, and \$600 for females, to \$250 and \$150 for third assistants, with slight reductions in very small schools.

Two days have been spent by the Board of Canvassers in this City, without touching a return. They will probably get to work to-day. The Kings County Board are pregressing slowly.

DELAWARE has gone Native at her recent Election.

### THE GOVERNOR.

The Official Returns received yesterday served to cut down Seymour's majority considerably, but not to overcome it. CLINTON, ESSEX, OSWEGO, WESTCHESTER, KINGS, HERKIMER, ONONDAGA, and glorious old WASHINGTON proved considerably better on the actual Returns (if we may rely on them as they reach us) than on the preceding reports. There were gains for Clark on threefourths of the Official Returns which came to hand yesterday-enough to have elected him, were it not for some losses on the reported vote of Warren, Ulster, Columbia, Oneida. Steuben, &c., but especially of Erie, which modified, though they did not counterbalance them. In spite of these, Seymour's majority has fallen below One Thousand, and cannot (we think) be carried above that mark by the Officials yet to be received; nor do we think it can, on the other hand, be reduced below Five Hundred without going behind the returns made by the Inspectors at the various polls. Could these be scrutinized, and the illegal votes thrown out, MYRON H. CLARK would be declared Governor by at least Five Thousand Majority. Of this, however, there is no hope. The illegal votes deposited or counted out for Seymour, under the stimulus of the Liquor Dealers' fund in this City and Brooklyn alone, amount to at least thrice the majority by which the State Canvassers will declare him reelected. He is the Governor elect of the outlaws and felons who polled their whole strength for him at the Five-Points, the Hook, in the Cherryst. and other depraved districts, and to them accrues the honor and the profit of this triumph. Here is the vote: Seymour over Clark

Cattaraugus	400 Delaware 70
	504 *Erie 3,154
	368 "Greene 322
	592 *Herkimer 497
	414 *Kings 3,193
*Columbia	64 Lewis 100
	80 New-York 14,581
	258 *Oneida 389
	20 *Otsego 2,023
*Franklin	76 Potnam 86
	96 *Queens 301
*Genesce 8	75 *Rensselser 63
	93 *Richmond 190
	35 "Seneca 58
	106 *Steuben 408
*Monroe ?	15 Suffolk 121
*Montgomery	73 Sullivan 30
"Niegara 1,5	228 "Tioga 5
*Onondage	82 Westchester 828
	149
	See Total27,917
College and a second	907
	107
*Rockland	.4
Course and the second	932
C.C. W.C. St. C. S.	469
	325
The same and the s	120
A STATE OF THE STA	66
*Ulster	960
	957 Cfilo al.
	Sori Gino at-
	924 858
Townson Barrens	140
"Yates	
Total 97 1	Se
Total27,1	
Seymour ahe	ad761.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY .- We cannot imagine on what authority this County has been so generally reported as giving Clark 1,188 majority over Seymour. We had the votes of three-fourths of the towns days since in The Cattaraugus Union, and their careful collation showed Clark 300 ahead of Saymour. The Official will somewhat exceed that figure, but can

hardly reach 500. We place it at 400 in our table. All the Counties now to be definitively heard from can hardly reduce Seymour's majority below 500, unless there have been gross blunders in the Official majorities sent us by Telegraph.

# THE LATEST HORROR.

We publish this morning a full account of the loss of the ship "New Era," and the dreadful sacrifice of life consequent thereupon. It would seem that a few hours before this event occurred the weather was fine, as fine indeed as any experienced in the course of a voyage across the Atlantic, extending over a period of forty-six days. The ship was new; it was her first voyage; and we have heard no complaint of her ordinary crew being in any way inefficient. There was little or no fog, and the vessel was in the neigh borhood of a coast where the soundings alone will show almost the precise position of a ship during the darkest nights of winter. And yet this vesrel, freighted with a living cargo of 427 human beings, lies a total wreck on the shore, and although some 260 lives are lost, there is no bar where the guilty ones-if guilty ones there becan be punished; no tribunal save that of public opinion from which those mangled bodies can claim retribution.

About 4 o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning the wind blew a stiff breeze from the southeast. It was the morning watch, the second mate having the command of the deck. For many days past the pumps had been kept in active operation. but at this time there was apparently no more danger to be apprehended from this source than hitherto. The passengers, with the exception of a few who were working the pumps, were in their berths, dreaming, many of them, of the friends they were shortly about to join in their new home. The Captain, satisfied with having seen the lead cast, had retired to his cabin, trusting, rather to Providence than his own watchfulness, that no accident would occur. A shadow hangs over much that happened after this time. It is said, and our Reporters were yesterday told so repeatedly by the forlorn creatures rescued from

duty, and careless of the lives entrusted to his care, left the deck to spend his time in the steerage, for what purpose it is unnecessary to state. Wind and tide showed no especial mercy to the ill-governed ship, and a little before six, the captain from his cabin heard the first mate ask the watch forward "what it was that "made it look so light there !" Before the reply came the Captain had stepped upon the deck, and then, for the first time, the fatal cry of "Breakers!" startled the slumbering crowd below. In a few moments the ship struck; and in spite of all that could them be done, she gradually began to settle into the sands. For the last two hours the weather had been growing worse, and very shortly the sea made a clean sweep over her in every direction. The passengers, unacquainted with the language spoken by the ship's company, and coming chiefly from inland towns, and consequently ignorant of the dangers of the mighty deep, did not at first believe themselves in any imprinent danger. Some went on deck, however, and brought back to their fellows a favorable report. With the exception of a few, once more engaged at the pumps, they remained below, but not long. Shortly afterward, when the first fear was over, and the people were sitting or lying quietly in their berths, the water suddenly dashed through into the cabin, and filled it up so rapidly, that many were drowned before they could escape up the narrew companion-way to the deck. Here a terrible scene awaited them. The sea was sweep. ing over the stranded ship from every quarter; the bulwarks, the forecastle, everything exposed to the fury of the waters, were rapidly carried away; and what was the crew doing to moderate this dreadful work? We can scarcely say; but we do know that the captain, the mates, and the greater portion of the sailors, seized opportunities, understood by them alone, to escape to the shore; and at mid-day, not six hours after the wreck, the ship had no longer a commander, or a single man on board who understood anything of what was being done on shore for the assistance of the helpless passengers. Some of the scenes that then took place are given in our report, but many are lost to us through the violent deaths of the actors. We will not dwell on them, however, but come at once to the dreadful result. On Tuesday morning, after every living person had been removed from the ship, only some 143 (including the crew) of the 427 embarked at Bremen, were found to have

escaped destruction-making a loss of 284 lives. The loss of the Arctic, if it appealed to our sympathics more strongly than that of the New Era, was not really of more significant import to the public at large. At that time, we did not think so soon to record another instance of the desertion of a whole crew; but from what appear to be the facts in this case, the New Era was deserted by the captain, mater, and nearly all hands. It does not appear that they made the least effort to save the passengers—until safely ashore themselves. They may be able to clear themselves from the strong suspicion of cowardice and desertion which is now so freely spoken of them; but until they do, we fear that the frightful homicide, of which we give such painful particulars, will be laid to their charge.

### LOUIS NAPOLEON IN ENGLAND.

The accession of Louis Bonaparte to foullygotten power was commemorated by a series of original articles in The London Times, eminent for the unrestrained force of their rhetoric, the remoraeless array of their facts, and the conclusive character of their argument. So thorough was the castigation, that it produced an unofficial remonstrance from the Elysee, while his English partisans were for the moment cowed into silence. Nevertheless, the measure of political honor being political success in the world's chapter, the man who was morally gibbeted for his crimes, became in the due course of social resurrection an angel of light, and the felon of Dec. 2, grew into the blessed elect of Dec. 20. And now the pensiless adventurer of Boulegne and Strasbourg. the reckless debauchee of London and New-York, is to receive the sisterly and fraternal embrace in person of the Queen and Prince Albert. In December he will visit England and be entertained first at Osborne and then at Windsor. Ideas cernot deign to answer the autograph letter of Napoleon I, commending peace for Humanity's sake.

This recognition by the blood of the middle ages of the parvenueship of the nineteenth century might be laudable were it not accompanied by the sordid aspects of trade, of political hy poerisy, and even by want of that unyielding doggedness which has been thought to characterize the English Government. Of real sympathy on the part of that Government with the present usurper of France there can be none; his personal antecedents are as revolting as ever; and the wars with his uncle, which made the Duke, were begun and carried out to extinguish the parvenu principle, whether republican or imperial. The ovation to Louis Napoleon is turning the English men of Waterloo into so many myths of an exploded antiquity.

Among the comedies to be performed when the French Emperor is paying this visit to Her Majesty, will be his installation as Knight of the Garter. Amid all the glories of positive science. in the thick of the roar of the forge and the whirr of the shuttle of our work-day times, this musty impertinence of the middle ages is retained in Windsor with as much reverence as are rag and bone relies in a Roman cathedral. Yet as if to indicate the essential worthlessness of the decoration, and to proclaim it the sham of shams, the English court reserves its brightest ribbon for the most unmitigated perjurer and neurner of this century!

The visit of Louis Napoleon as Emperor, to England, will be in amusing contrast to his position there recently. Then, not unfrequently, he had to cast about for the means of buying a dinner: and recently he bestowed a pension on an old brother fillbuster who called on him-bringing by his mere presence the recollections of the time when a sovereign was a rarity between them: the said pension, of course, like the gifts of every Lorenzo the Magnificent, being abstracted from the people's pocket. In the meanwhile, the men who, trusting to his honor, admitted him to France and supported his election, are either in exile for defending that Constitution which he swore to sustain, or lie in bloody graves that he dug for them. But what of this! The British Queen, honest and pure-souled as she is, will meet him on terms of friendly equality, and the British gentleman-the soul of bonor and all that sort of thing-will greet him in the very the wreck, that the second mate, forgetting his on sanctuary of feudal pride, and in his company,

on bended knees, accept of medieval rage and ribbons as the highest mark of honor that Humanity can bestow. But all this is but a fleeting and delusive spectacle, and there is a Nemesis which will not forever be defrauded of her dues.

### THE SOULE CASE.

Mr. Soulé is notoriously an unwelcome visitor at Madrid. His selection as Minister to the Spanish Court was either a menace or a blunderabout equivalent to the Menchikoff's mission to Constantinople. The Spanish Government would rather not have received him, and would be glad now to send him away. And, should it ever see fit to do so, in a manner not needlessly offensive, we shall stand up for its undoubted right so to do.

But the case is very different with Louis Napoleon. Mr. Soulé is not accredited to him, and he has not authority to determine what sort of a Minister we shall send to Madrid. His interference in the premises is the grossest impertinence and insult. It means exactly this: "The Spanish Government is weak, and dare not beard those insolent, rapacious Yankees; but I am strong, and will do it in their behalf." It is in fact a reassertion of Louis XIV's declaration-"There are no more Pyrenees!" It is a revival of the Napoleonic protectorate over Sonia, in support of which six hundred thousand Frenchmen laid down their lives, and which was the real cause of the downfall of the first Bona-

The Courier and Enquirer quotes from Vattel

on the rights of Embassadors as follows: on the rights of Embassadors as follows:

"If an innocent passage, and even perfect security, are due to a private individual, much more are they due to the minister of a sovereign, who is going to execute his master's orders, and who travels on the affairs of a nation. If say an 'innocent passage: for the minister's journey is justly suspected, if a sovereign has reason to apprehend that he will make an improper use of the liberty granted him of entering his territories, by plotting against his interests while in their country, or that he is going to convey intelligence to his enemies, or to stir up others against him. We have already said (\$64) that he may, in such case, refuse him a passage; but he is not to maltreat him, nor suffer any violence to be offered to his person.

"In \$64 (referred to in the preceding) it is said: "In \$64 (referred to in the preceding) it is said:
"Sometimes even a passage is refused to suspected
ministers in critical or dubious junctures, although
there do not exist an open war. But this is a delicate
proceeding, which, if not justified by reasons that are
perfectly satisfactory, produces an acrimony that
easily degenerates into an open rupture."

It seems to us that nothing could be more pointedly antagonist to The Evening Post's idea that Mr. Soulé, out of Spain, is "only plain "Jonathan" than this is. No, he is not "plain "Jonathan:" he is an Envoy of the United States, on his way to the place where his duties are to be discharged, when he is stopped and turned back by Napoleon with every indication of wanton and premeditated insult.

We must not overlook this feature of the case: for assuredly Europe does not. There is no pretense as yet that Mr. Soulé was apprised when in London that his return to Spain through France was interdicted. Had he been quietly and courteously requested on Behalf of Napoleon, not sgain to enter France, we should have regretted. but could not have not have so strongly condemned, the indignity which has been put upon him. But he was in effect decoyed into France in order to be kicked out, and in order that Louis Napoleon might show to Europe that he dared bully our Government, and could do it with impunity. We trust he is mistaken on that last point. For this is very clear: if our Government pocket this insult, it will be kicked from one end of the Continent to the other.

We have frequently had occasion to complain of the unfairness with which the Courrier des Etats Unis pretends to report the sentiments and views of the other journals of the City, but have never known it to be less correct than yesterday in the following paragraph:

" Finally, THE TRIBUNE is, so far, the only paper in New-York which regards as a national insult the measure of which Mr. Soulé has been the object, and which cries aloud demanding vengeance there-

Now, what THE TRIBUNE has demanded is not vengeance, but simply the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with the Government which has thus openly and designedly insulted the American People, through a representative of the highest character they ever send abroad. We have never said a word implying vengeance, tainly have changed since a price was put on | as we never felt the slightest desire in that di-George Washington's head, and George III. did | rection. Why, then, need the Courrier so grossly unable to represent fairly a simple idea expressed in plain language, when that idea happens to differ from its own.

The Albany Register talks unwarrantably of THE TRIBUNE'S. "lamentation" over the late Know-Nothing sweep in Massachusetts. We regard it with curiosity rather than regret. Since there could not be Fusion there, we are content with confusion. A bare triumph for the Know-Nothings might have resulted in permanent evil; but this result is like a freshet which does some damage at its hight, but soon subsides, leaving only good behind it.

The Express ought to know better, but probably does not, than to assert that Gov. Seward ever vetoed an act providing for the Registration of Voters. He signed such a bill when passed by the Whig Legislature of 1839, and so it became a law; but the next Democratic Legislature repealed it. Is there anything The Express couldn't believe, or would a't say, to the prejudice of Gov. Seward !

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. - A telegraphic dispatch from the Washington correspondent of The Journal of Commerce, dated yesterday, says:

"The French difficulty assumes a serious aspect.
Official advices were received by Government yesterday. The remonstrance of Messrs. Meson and Bu chanan was rudely repulsed. Insult was apparently designed and premeditated.

ONE OF THE WAYS THAT CLARK LOST Votes.-In a neighboring city, as we learn from good authority, Temperance Whige circulated Seymour tickets to help a local Whig candidate, excusing themselves with the assurance that Clark was sure to be elected any way. Undoubtedly the same thing was done in many places.

There is a report current that the new Know. Nothing Delegation to Congress from MASSACHU-SETTS is made up of the lightest timber ever employed for such a purpose in that State. There are some so irreverent and disrespectful toward dignitaries as to say that there are more invincible tom-noddies in this Delegation than Massachusetts ever sent to Washington before. We don't happen to know the buik of these gentlemen, (who does? but it strikes us that to tread in the footsteps of Webster, John Davis, Choate, Rockwell, Grinnell, graphing.

Ashmun, Hudson, &c., will be apt to wrench them a little. We shall see

We have not yet received an answer to the inquiries we have already twice addressed to the Hen. William H. Robertson, Chairman of the Whig County Committee of Westchester County, touching the concerted suppression of Whig ballots in that County. But we are very anxiously expecting it.

KNOW-NOTHING RESULTS .- Williamsburgh is one of the strongholds of the Know-Nothings. Candid men there of all parties concur in saying that the riots since election day were incited and kept up by the members of this secret order. The greatest trial the Mayor has had during the excitement has been to restrain the Natire rowdies. The Irish have acted only on the defensive. They have reposed the utmost confidence in the Mayor's protection and have not been disappointed; while the rowdies have been constantly complaining of his measures to preserve the peace of the city. This is the unprejudiced view of the case, and the people abroad may learn from it what the fruits of Know-Nothingism will be wherever it pro-

INDEPENDENT VOTERS -A correspondent informs us that at his poll several men came up and expressed a strong desire to vote for Clark but said, with much apparent regret, that their obligations would not alow them to do so. Are there any Catholics so en-

## THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854. Selden, Withers & Co.'s partnership expires by limitation on the 24th inst. They have determined to suspend, but the resources of the Bank, even without the private property of the partners, is amply sufficient to pay all claims, and leave a large sur-

The Sule and Mason affair continues to disturb the Administration.

Messra Selden, Withers, & Co. met all the mands made upon them to-day, and the run upon them is subsiding.

The Star says the U. S. steamer San Jacinto is being held in readiness at Southampton, to convey Mr. Soulé to Spain, and that a discussion was going on between Mesers. Mason and Buchanan as to the propriety of his going there by such conveyance. The Government is not yet in possession of dispatches from Mr. Mason in regard to the affair.

#### DELAWARE ELECTION. WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

WILMINGTON CITY .- Peter F. Causey, the Native American candidate for Governor, has 311 majority in this city, and Elisha D. Cullen, the Native American candidate for Congress, has a majority of 194. Brandy wine Hundred gives 14 majority for Causey,

and there is a tio between the Congressmen. Christiana Hundred gives Dr. William Benton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 10 majority, and Geo. Read Riddle, Democratic candidate for Congrees, 22 majority.
White Clay Creek Hundred gives Dr. Wm. Beaton

88 majority, and Geo. R. Riddle 87 majority. Mill Creek Hundred gives Benton 21 majority; Rid-

dle, 18 majority. New Castle Hundred gives Causey 14 majority;

Riddle, 5 mejority.

New Castle County—The whole Native American County ticket is elected in this County.

Red Lien Hundred—Benton, 20 majority; Riddle, 20 majority.

St. George's Hundred-Causey, 38 majority; Cul-

Appequipnimink Hundred-Causey, 140 majority;

Kent County-This county gives Causey and Cullen about 325 majority, and elects the whole Native An erican county ticket. Sussex County—In this county, as far as heard

from, Causey and Cullen have a majority of 270, and the whole Native American county ticket is elected.

ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854. Bristow, Whig, is elected to Congress in the IId District of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned

by the death of Presley Ewing.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

Peck, the Nebraska, Democratic candidate in the IVth District for Congress, has been elected. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA-

REPORTED POPULAR OUTBREAK AT PUERTO PRINCIPE. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

The steamer Governor Dudley has arri

port with Havana dates to the 11th inst.

The correspondent of The Charleston Courser, under date Havana, the 10th inst., says that two American schooners, with arms and ammunition on board, had been seized at Baracos, and all the par-

ties concerned imprisoned. It was also rumored that some 300 men had been

landed, but this lacks confirmation.

Gen. Muiseano, the second in command on the Island, left Havana on the 9th, to investigate the

It was reported that a popular outbreak had joccurred at Puerto Principe, but no particulars were It had leaked out that several parties had been pardoned by General Pezuela, who were arrested for

being engaged in landing arms at Baracoa. The steamship Isabel, previously reported at Key West disabled, has reached this port.

LATE FROM MEXICO. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1854.

By the arrival of the steamship Orizaba, we have dates from Mexico to the 4th inst.

The American bark "Avalanche" foundered at sea when about 75 miles from Vera Cruz. The captain and crew were saved.

A battle had taken place at Campo de Guerrerr, have the Consent for the Conse

A cattle Last taken place at Campo de Oberferr, between the Government forces and the Revolutionists. The latter were routed with a less of 200 men. Santa Anna's health was completely restored. Seter Amonte, Mexican Minister at Washington, is going as Minister to Vienna, and will be replaced here by Sefor Arrangois, at present Mexican Consul in the City.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS—
THE PACIFIC KAILROAD PROJECT, ETC.
NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 13, 1854.
The weather here is quite cold, and the yellow fover has nearly left us—the number of deaths by it last week only reaching 38. We hear of heavy frosts in the interior.

the interior.

Later Texas papers say that Mossrs. Walker & King's deposit to secure the Pacific Railroad contract was made in stock of the Sussex Iron Company, and had been accepted by the State Treasurer. The Governor, however, had not assented. EMPIRE CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS-FAILURE

EMPIRE CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS—FARCAS
OF MATTHEW FINLAY & Co.
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1854.
The steamship Empire City, from New York via
Havans, has arrived at this port, bringing the California mails of the 16th ultimo and 250 passengers received from the steamship Falcon at Havana.
Messrs Matthew Finley & Co., private bankers in
this city, have suspended payment.

THE MAIL DIFFICULTY IN SOUTH CARO-

COLUMNIA, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

The mail difficulty between the Post Office and the railroad authorities in this State is now definitely settled.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

The southern mail from all points as late as due is to hand. The papers contain nothing worth tele-

THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1834.

The excursionists arrived here last night, at 12 o'clock, from Baltimore and Camberland, all well, and full of beight anticipations of the Central Ohio Roat to day. The trip thus far of the excursionists has been one of uniterrupted erjayment. They were joined in this city by George W. Fu too, the Superistandent, as d Col Suffixan, the President of the road. At 3 o'clock this morning they be for Zameaville and Columbos. Great preparations were being under all along the road to have everything pass off in the most pleasant and agreeable manner. most pleasant and agreeable manner

FAILURES OF THE WESTERN BANKS. FAILURES OF THE WESTERN BANKS.

CINCISNATI Westerday, Nov. 15, 1834.

The closing of the Mechanics and Traders Bank has caused an increase to the excitement already prevailing here, and financial matters are now worse than ever. Coefficience is decidedly weak, but we are happy to state that we have no mercantile failures to report. Gold is eight per cent, premium and there is a large amount of money offering outside, in small lots, by parties who are afraid to hold it, and more relief is experienced in this way than when the funds were in the hands of the bankers. The priseign bourses having failed, we are now near furds were in the hands of the bankers. The prisci-pal banking houses having failed, we are now near the end of our difficulties, it is hoped. The three heavy private bankers that remain are above se-picion, and these, with the Trust Company, are re-ceiving nearly all the bisiness, and the deposits are very beavy. All that is required to make many casier is confidence. In the general markets very little business is being transacted.

The notes of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank are received on deposit, the other branches of the State Bank being bound for their redemption.

Eastern Exchange is selling at 1½ per et. premium.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATA

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN CINCINNAU,
CISCINNAU, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1834.
We have no further failures to report, and but little excitement in our money market to-day. Messra.
John R. Morton & Co. have resumed business.
Eastern Excharge is quoted at 1; per cent. premium.
Our markets generally are dult; small sales of hoge are reported at \$1.52.
No rise in the river has yet taken place at this point.
CINCINNAU, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.
The Mechanics as d Traders' Bank of this city, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, failed this morning.
The house of J. H. James at Urbana, was mobbed last night. He failed in business last week, and was largely concerned in the Mechanics and Traders'
Benk of this city.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKER.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET.

Money is in more active demand this morning.

Stocks are rather lower. Sales of Morris Cand at

11½: Long Island Railroad 12½; Pennsylvania State
Free 81½. PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKER

LOSS OF A PROPELLER.
DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.
The propeller Peninsula went ashore to-day at
Eagle River, Lake Superior, and nas become a total
lose. She was owned by Shelden and McKnight, of

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.
SAVANNAH, Thesday, Nov. 14, 1854,
The steamship Knoxville arrived here this (Faseday) morning, from New-York.
CHARLESTON, Theeday, Nov. 14, 1854.
The U. S. M. steamship Marion, Capt. Wm. Fester, arrived in port from New-York, this (Fuesday) morning.

THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR JAMESTOWN. THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR JAMESTOWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.
Orders were received here to-day to fit out the
United States sloop-of war Jamestown for sea with all
possible dispatch, and she will be ready to sail in
three weeks.

MARINE DISASTER.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.
The brig Russell, from Richmend for Salem, with a cargo of flour, is ashore near Tanpolin Cove, and has bilged, and only a portion of her cargo will be saved.
We have had a storm of rain and snow all the afternoon and evening. To night the weather is very thick.

BOAT RACE.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

A boat regatta came off here yesterday, in which the Evelyn, a South Carolina boat wins, beating a Georgia boat.

WEATHER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

A cold north-east storm commenced here at noon to-day, secompanied with snow, which has since turned to rain.

FROSTS IN THE SOUTH. FROSTS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEADS, Theeday, Nov. 14, 1854.

The weather here commines cold, and heavy frosts are reported in Leuisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi.

COLUMNIA, S.C., Tuescay, Nev. 14, 1854.

Ice formed at Charleston, Savannah, and in this city ast night—the thermometer here indicating 27?.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

We have had a killing frost here, and ice formed this morning.

# THE ELECTION.

92 257 WESTCHESTER COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Lieut Governor .... Canal Commissioner Fi shough ... 

FROM SICILY-CHOLERA, &c .- By the bark Itho nia, Capt. Morton, from Palermor, we have advice

At Mersina the cholers was making frightful havoc, taking off from 800 to 1,100 per day. On the 16th the report was, that about one half the ihe population had been carried off.

The disease extended even to animals-mules, case and dogs dropping dead in the streets.

All the physicians who had not fallen victims, had The Government had issued a proclamation calling for medical volunteers from the neighboring cities,

had gone from Palermo. On the 13th, 1,000 soldiers or convicts had been sent from Palermo to Messins to cleanse the streets and bury the dead. At Naples Aug. 13, the disease had absted, the deaths amounting to about 300 per day; and on the

guaranteeing payment to them. There were ten who

23d, the deaths daily had decreased to 20 or 25. At Palermo, 26th, about 350 per day was the name

ber. The whole number of deaths at Palermo was cetimated at 15,000, and at Messina, 45,000.